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By 
Yuri Kateshov (Signature)

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| Applicant: Negoi et al. |) | Examiner: Shapiro, L. |
| Application No.: 09/834,826 |) | Art Unit: 2673 |
| Filed: 04/13/01 |) | |
| For: DISPLAY DRIVER WITH DOUBLE CALIBRATION MEANS |) | |

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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Sir:

In response to the Final Office Action mailed February 7, 2006 and the Advisory Action mailed March 29, 2006, please consider the remarks that follow. A Notice of Appeal pursuant to 37 CFR 41.31 (MPEP 1204.01) is enclosed herewith along with the fee under 37 CFR 41.20

only the correction factor to adjust the driving data. These are two different methods implemented by two different structures which produce different results.

For the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of Applicants' claim 1 is clearly erroneous and Claim 1 is patentable over the recited prior art.

The remaining independent claims 6, 10 and 18 have been rejected based on the argument advanced by the Examiner in regard to Claim 1 and need not be discussed in detail herein. Accordingly, all independent pending claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art for at least the reasons that independent claim 1 is patentably distinguishable. By implication, all pending dependent claims are patentably distinguishable as well. Therefore, the rejections of the claims are improper.

Based on the arguments set forth herein, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections of Applicant's claims on appeal in the application should be reversed and allowed to issue in expeditious manner.

Respectfully submitted,

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REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 6, 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,659,328 to Todokoro et al (hereinafter “Todokoro”). Claims 3, 8, 9, 11-13, 16-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Todokoro in view of U.S. Patent 5,515,074 to Yamamoto (hereinafter “Yamamoto”). Claim 4 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Todokoro in view of U.S. Patent 5,517,212 to Inoue (hereinafter “Inoue”). Claim 5 is rejected under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Todokoro in view of U.S. Patent 6,414,664 to Conover et al. (hereinafter “Conover”). Applicants respectfully submit that a prima facie case of anticipation or obviousness has not been established to sustain the rejections on legal ground as well.

Independent claim 1 requires, among other things, that the driver circuit adjust the adjustable characteristic (driving data) by modifying the value of the basic setting by the value of correction factor.

In the Advisory Office Action, it is alleged that, in accordance with Todokoro’s teaching, “adjustable characteristic of the driver circuit is operable in combination of initial (basic) setting and the value of correction factor.”

The above-quoted Examiner’s conclusory statement is not supported by Todokoro which teaches the following three operation modes of the disclosed apparatus.

In the first, initial characteristic mode, Todokoro teaches that a correction factor value (hereinafter C_{fv}) is determined as follows:

$$C_{fv} = I_d / I_{iv}$$

wherein I_d is a predetermined design value, and I_{iv} is an initial or measured value. See Todokoro col. 10, lines 19-24. The determined C_{fv} is stored in memory 8, whereas the I_{iv} value is stored in memory 9. In this mode, of course, neither a driving data nor the initial value is being modified.

The second, normal drive mode is the only mode allowing the disclosed apparatus to adjust a driving data (hereinafter I_{dd}) by utilizing stored correction value C_{fv} . In particular, the driving data I_{dd} is adjusted in accordance with the following algorithm:

$$I_{add} = I_{dd} \times C_{fv},$$

wherein I_{add} is the adjusted driving data. See Todokoro, col. 10, lines 64-66. Please note that Todokoro explicitly teaches that the initial value I_{iv} does not only remain unmodified, but also the I_{iv} does not factor in correcting the driving data I_{dd} . See Todokoro, col. 11, line 15-17.

The above-discussed normal drive mode of operation, as taught by Todokoro, is absolutely silent about “modifying the value of the basic setting by the value of the correction value”, and, in fact, teaches directly away from adjusting the driving data by the adjusted value of the basic setting, as recited by Claim 1.

Finally, the third mode of operation – characteristic change check mode – is analogous to the first, initial characteristic mode and based on the premise that the electron emission characteristic of each emitting device can be changed in time. In particular, a current measurement value (hereinafter I_{cmv}) is compared with the previously stored initial value I_{iv} . If the difference $I_{cmv}-I_{iv}$ is greater than a reference value, the initial value I_{iv} is replaced in the memory 11 by the current measurement value hereinafter I_{cmv} . See Todokoro, col. 12, lines 1-31. The latter, in turn, is used for determining a new correction factor C_{nfv} , as explained in reference to the first mode. The new correction factor C_{nfv} , of course, will be utilized in the second normal drive mode by directly modifying the driving data.

Similarly to the first and second modes of operation, the third mode of Todokoro neither teaches nor suggests **modifying the initial value by the correction factor**. If anything, the initial value is simply changed to the current measurement value.

The undersigned interprets the above-quoted Examiner’s statement as if the correction factor C_{fv} of Todokoro were a function of the initial value I_{iv} . Be as it may, the correction factor C_{fv} , as taught by the reference, does not modify the initial value I_{iv} , and the latter does not modify the driving data, both of which are required by Claim 1.

The claimed driver circuit is operative to use both the correction factor and initial setting value for adjusting the driving data, as recited by Claim 1, by first adjusting the initial setting and, then, adjusting the driving data by the adjusted initial setting. In contrast, Todokoro uses